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March 21, 2005

U.S. Department of Commerce
Patent and Trademark Office
Washington, DC 20231

Reference: Application No. 10/690,280
CUE, SUPER-SHAFT

Attention: Mr. Mark S. Graham
Primary Examiner

Reference to Ransom United States Patent 953,453 dated March 8, 1910 and Davies United Kingdom Patent 180,514 dated June 1, 1922.

The Ransom and Davies patents are not applicable as prior art because the patent applies to a solid core. A solid core as noted means a core with a full shaft less the three or more cutouts to allow for the inserts or the inlays. In addition, the full shaft less the cutouts provides a complete rebound or kick from the shaft identifying the compressibility of the wood. This compressibility plus the inlays is the selling feature of the cue, because only one piece provides even compressibility. Any new material at the core must be of one piece, or the striking of a cue ball cannot be guaranteed.

The drawing sheet one is now part of the original submission, and does not need to be revised. It is based on the original drawing which follows the write up and the next in line for the complete view of the patented screw connection.

The new material is the tenon reference character 26, and will be removed. The second drawing will be addressed below.

The ferrule reference character 22, is not new material, it is identified as the brass sleeve and stays in. Any antecedents and or indefinite articles will be corrected.

Page 2 and 3 THE BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION
 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION
 HISTORY OF THE CUE
 is on a separate page

Page 4 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS
 is on a separate page

Page 5 and 6 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED
 EMBODIMENT
 lines 9, 10 and 16 of page 5
 lines 7, 10, 11 and 17 of page 6

Page 7 through 10 CLAIMS
 line 6 of item one (1)
 line 3 of item two (2)
 lines 3 and 4 of item three (3)
 lines 2, 3 and 4 of item four (4)

lines 4 and 5 of item five (5)
line 3 of item ten (10)
line 3 of item eleven (11)
line 3 of item twelve (12)

Page 11

ABSTRACT
is on a new page 11

The second drawing has new material, which includes the tenon reference character 26. This drawing has been modified to exclude the tenon.

Yours truly,



Sam M. Nazaruk

cc Scott Jurgens
Patent Examiner
Canadian Patent Office

P.S. My wife has signed the letter because I have had a stroke. All the material in the letters and the documents I have done based on one hand operation.

solid core, this reinforces the solid core shaft integrity so it will; reduce flex when striking the Cue Ball; not warp; provides overall Cue balance potential by using different inlay woods; the tip of the reinforced Cue can also be turned or machined to a smaller diameter, (9.3 -9.5 mm or .366 - .375inches) providing greater flexibility for improved Cue Ball draw or in Billiard language more English on the Cue Ball; and overall, with different wood species, improves the appearance of the Cue with a balanced shaft and butt wood finish. This is accomplished by cutting grooves to a depth so that the inlay will extend the length of the shaft after the piece is turned to a conical taper from a square or multiple sided piece of wood, or other material the length of the shaft assembly.

HISTORY OF THE CUE

The original leather tipped cue was introduced during the early part of the 19th century, this was a single long tapered solid wood shaft and butt assembly to which a leather tip was attached. The leather tip was a major technical advancement. The Cue tip would now hold a chalk surface to increase friction between the cue tip and the cue ball. This increased friction improved Cue ball action or desired spin on the cue

ball for control and position roll. The 20th century introduced the (2) two piece cue for ease of transportation. This cue consists of a shaft section and a butt section which uses a screw arrangement to connect them to each other to make a full length cue. The shaft section to this date has not changed. Wood is still the preferred material by the serious and professional player. Fiberglass and graphite shafts are available but do not provide the resilience or feel of a wood shaft.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1. is a front elevation or plan view of a jointed cue stick of the present invention.

FIG. 2. Comprises two (2) enlarged sectional views of the inlaid shaft assembly

FIG. 3. Is an end view of the Super-Shaft assembly inlay detail, for clarity the leather tip and ferrule are not illustrated.

FIG. 4. Is the butt end view of the Super-Shaft assembly inlay detail, for clarity the shaft joint details are not illustrated.

FIG. 5. Is an exploded isometric view of the Super-Shaft assembly

FIG. 1 is a plan or elevated view of a Super-Shaft jointed cue stick 20. The complete detailed arrangement of a jointed cue stick illustrates tip 21, ferrule 22, solid shaft core 25, inlaid shaft assembly 30, shaft inlay 32, shaft joint assembly 23, butt joint assembly 24 and butt assembly 31.

FIG. 2 is a plan or elevated view of an inlaid shaft assembly reference character 30. [[with a]] A detailed view of the [[tenon]] ferrule reference character [[26,]] 22 and shaft joint 23 is not illustrated.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged bare tip end view of shaft assembly 30, detailing the solid shaft core 25 and inlay 32 arrangement. For clarity the [[tenon 26,]] tip 21 and ferrule 22 are not illustrated.

FIG. 4 is an enlarged bare joint end view of shaft assembly 30, detailing the solid shaft core 25 and inlay 32 arrangement. For clarity the joint 23 is not illustrated.

FIG. 5 is an exploded isometric view of shaft assembly 30, providing a detailed view of the solid core shaft 25 and inlay 32 arrangements. For clarity the [[tenon 26,]] tip 21, ferrule 22 and shaft joint assembly 23 are not illustrated.

Claims

What I claim as my invention for which exclusive property or privilege is claimed, is as follows:

1. [[(currently amended)]] A jointed cue stick assembly adapted for table billiards, said jointed cue stick assembly comprising;
an elongated conic frustum including a butt disposed at a first end and a [[tenon]] ferrule disposed at a second end and further including a shaft disposed there between, said shaft comprising a tapered cylindrical conic section adapted to reduce the surface area striking the cue ball;
said shaft comprising a solid core with opposing sharp angle longitudinal grooves and separate matching sharp angle solid inlay pieces;
and attachment means coupling the entire length of said inlay pieces to said solid core in the opposing sharp angle longitudinal grooves.

2. [[(currently amended)]] A jointed cue stick assembly adapted for table billiards as claimed in claim 1, wherein said elongated conic frustum comprises;
a joint disposed between said butt and said [[tenon]] distal end of ferrule,
said joint detachably dividing first and second portions of said elongated

conic frustum enabling said first and second portions to be detachably coupled together or separated.

3. [[(currently amended)]] The jointed cue stick assembly adapted for table billiards as claimed in claim 2, wherein the first portion butt to joint is identified as the butt assembly and the second portion joint to distal end of ferrule [[tenon]] is identified as the shaft assembly.

4. [[(currently amended)]] The jointed cue stick assembly adapted for table billiards as claimed in claim 1, [[wherein said sharp angle longitudinal grooves and separate]] matching sharp angle inlay pieces extend the full length of the shaft assembly; from said joint to said [[tenon]] distal end of a ferrule.

5. [[(currently amended)]] The jointed cue stick assembly adapted for table billiards as claimed in claim 1, wherein there is further included; a ferrule attached to said [[tenon and enclosing said tenon]] cue shaft and enclosing said cue shaft, and a tip secured to a distal end of said ferrule. [[, said tip adapted to striking a cue ball.]]

6. [[(currently amended)]] The jointed cue stick assembly adapted for

table billiards as claimed in claim 1, wherein said attachment means comprises glue.

7. [[(currently amended)]] The jointed cue stick assembly adapted for table billiards as claimed in claim 3,
wherein said solid core comprises wood and said inlays comprises wood.

8. [[(currently amended)]] The jointed cue stick assembly adapted for table billiards as claimed in claim 3,
wherein said solid core comprises fiberglass and said inlays comprises wood.

9. [[(currently amended)]] The jointed cue stick assembly adapted for table billiards as claimed in claim 3,
wherein said solid core comprises graphite and said inlays comprises wood.

10. [[(currently amended)]] The jointed cue stick assembly adapted for table billiards as claimed in claim 1,
[[wherein said sharp angle solid inlay pieces]] provide consistent circular shaft stiffening.

11. [[(currently amended)]] The jointed cue stick assembly adapted for table billiards as claimed in claim 1,

[[wherein said sharp angle solid inlay pieces]] reinforce the solid core shaft thereby reducing shaft flex.

12. [[(currently amended)]] The jointed cue stick assembly adapted for table billiards as claimed in claim 1,

[[wherein said sharp angle solid inlay pieces]] provides shaft stability so it will not warp.

13. [[(currently amended)]] The jointed cue stick assembly adapted for table billiards as claimed in claim 11,

[[wherein the inlaid shaft assembly]] can be turned or machined to a smaller diameter while maintaining shaft stiffness.

ABSTRACT

A Billiard, Pool or Snooker Cue shaft section, characterized by the small tapered end to which a leather cue tip is affixed. The leather tipped shaft section is stiffened and held from warping by incorporating multiple opposing inlays. A major benefit as a result of the opposing inlays is the Cue assembly can be held in any manner with no concern to the rotation position of the shaft, for consistent striking action. The integrity of the solid wood core is enhanced.

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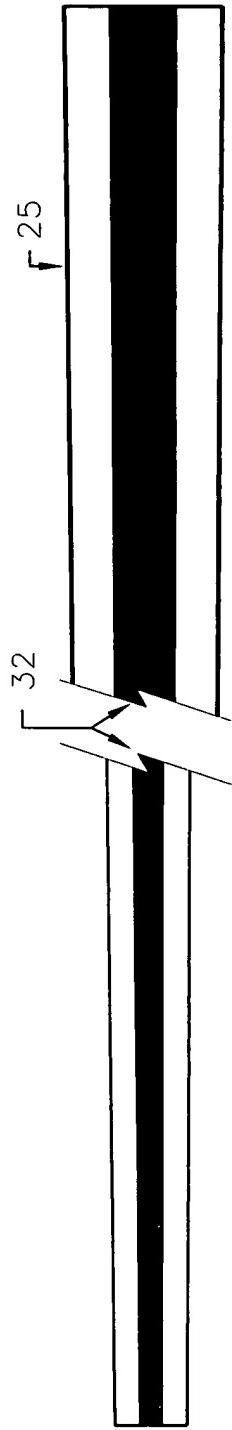


FIG. 2



FIG. 3

FIG. 4

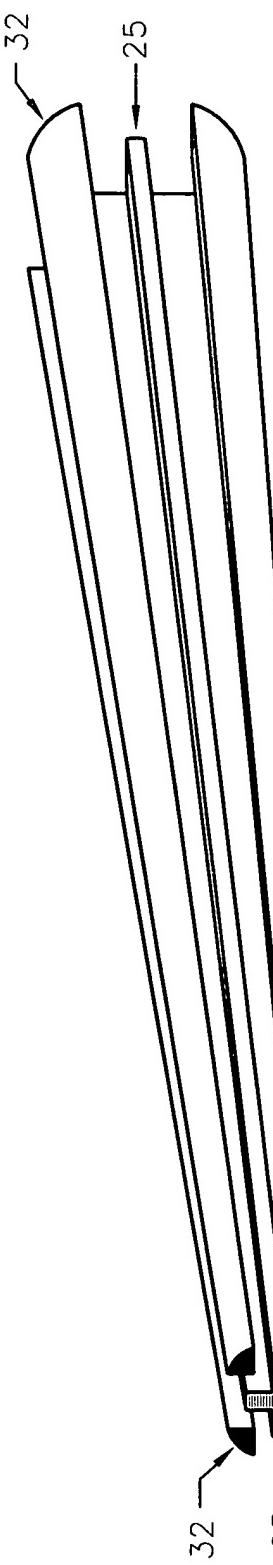
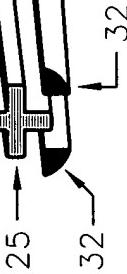
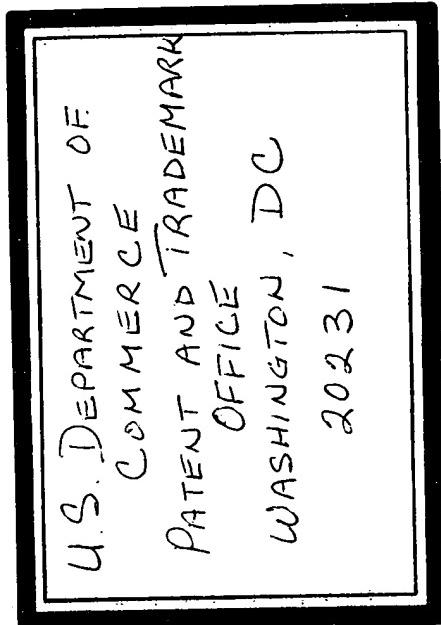
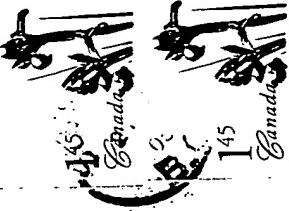


FIG. 5



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